turned in favor of the railroad company. At Oakland no trains were moved. The strikers and railroad officials there are anxlously awalting the appearance of the United States marines that have been ordered to that point. In this city and at San Jose passenger traffic was resumed to-day over the coast division. Railroad officials say freight trains will be moved to-morrow. At no point on the coast division was violence offered by the strikers. In southern California the blockades are broken. Local trains are running on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. The Santa Fe dispatched one eastern overland this morning, and the Southern Pacific its New Orleans special from Los Angeles.

ARMY OF ILLINOIS.

Governor Aligeld Talks About State

Forces at Chicago. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.-In taking in the strike situation last night the Governor said: "The State has six regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry and two battalions of artillery with Gatling guns in Chicago. In addition to that there are a great many hundred deputies summoned by Sheriff Gilbert, whom the State assisted in arming early in the strike. Besides these forces, and besides the regular policemen of Chicago, there are several thousand extra police who were put on duty early in the strike. The forces, State and local, have the situation thoroughly in hand, and if there is no extension of the strike into other trades the trouble will be all over in a few days. Should the strike extend among the other trades, it will take a week or so longer. We have been furnishing the railroads prompt assistance in the way of protection all over the State whenever and wherever called on, and during the past week have had troops at six different points outside of Chicago, and during the last four or five days there has been very little difficulty over the State. Nearly all the railroads that can get men to operate

their trains have been running nearly all their regular trains, passenger and freight." AT CLEVELAND.

Switching Crew Forced to Quit Work

-Telegram from Debs. CLEVELAND, O., July 10 .- The first violence in Cleveland occurred early this morning, when a crowd of strikers forced a switching crew in the Erie yards to quit work. Some of the men were hustled about in a lively way, but no one was hurt. The railroad officials feel encouraged over the fact that the firemen on the Cleve land division of the Big Four have announced their readiness to return to work. The company is getting more men and expect to break the tie-up to-morrow, with the help of the authorities if necessary. The following telegram was received from Debs to-day at the headquarters o the American Railway Union, and created much enthusiasm:

'Meeting of all labor organizations o Chicago last night voted to strike Wednes day. McConnell, machinists; McMahon street-car employes; McBride, coal miners Sovereign, Knights of Labor, were present All with us. Many parts Texas and Ohio struck to-day. Old points report loyal.

AGAINST SYMPATHY STRIKES. New York Workingmen Not Disposed to Assist Debs.

NEW YORK, July 10,-Mortimer O'Connell, president of the Brotherhood of Surface Railroads, scouts the idea of a gen eral strike of street railway employes in sympathy with the Pullman boycott. As to Mahone, who, at a conference of railroad men in Chicago a few days ago, claimed to represent the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes, O'Connell says he cannot control five hundred men. Gompers, according to O'Connell, has a very small following here and still less in Chicago. Most of the labor leaders here say the unions will strike if it seems likely to do any good, but they are practically unanimous in agreeing that it would not do any good. Among the various brotherhoods in this city where the real strength of the railroad labor lies, there is a strong feeling against any sympathetic atrikes. The men will not strike unless practicany forced to do so by higher officials of the brotherhoods elsewhere, and any railroad strike here would be a farce without the support of the brotherhoods.

The Tie-Up at Toledo. TOLEDO, O., July 10 .- The second day of the strike has resulted in a complete tie-up of every road in the city so far as freight traffic is concerned. The last to come out were the men in the Pennsylvania yards, and they stated to their superintendent that they feared bodlly harm if they continued. Protection was offered, but the men said that the company could not protect them when going to and from work. The men in the Ohio Central yards were driven out by a committee and a small mob this morning. Aside from these disturbances nothing of moment has happened. Passenger trains are moving as usual on all roads save the Toledo & Ohio Central, where there is some delay. General Manager Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, will offer a last opportunity for the men to go back on his road, and if they refuse he will erase their names from the company's books and shut down the entire road until a new force can be hired to fill their places.

Situation at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, July 10 .- The condition of traffic at this point is reaching a normal condition. On the west side of the river and on the transfer systems the yard engines are fully manned. On the east side the freight warehouses this morning opened for business and the volume of traffic handled is showing a gratifying increase. the number of men at work being large enough to more than handle the freight. The large percentage of new men arc handling the switch targets, though there is not more than a sprinkling of old men on that side of the river. The consolidated reports of the railroads centering here, including the terminal systems, show that business is picking up. Not less than 12,000 workmen have been forced out of employment in this city by the railroad strike.

Blockade at Minneapolis Raised. MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.-The blockade of traffic on roads centering in Minneapolis is a blockade on paper only. For a number of days the passenger service on all roads has been moving practically on time. To-day freight service was resumed on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Omaha and other roads. The A. R. U. leaders here declare that they are still out, and will stay out, and that freight cannot be promptly moved without them, but it is known that the men are tired of the strike and anxious to go to work. The Milwaukee & St. Paul's notice to all who did not return to the company's employ by o'clock this morning would be considered out of it had considerable effect, and the company claims to be well supplied with

General McCook Pleased.

DENVER, Col., July 10 .- "That's all want," said General McCook, after reading President Cleveland's proclamation ordering all unlawful assemblages in Colorado and other Western States and Territories to disperse before 4 p. m. to-day.

"What will you do under the proclamation General?" was asked. "If the dispatch is as given, it saves me the trouble of ordering anything," was the response. "The President's proclamation settles the strike. "Will you permit meetings in the inter-

est of the strikers?" 'If the meetings are of a serious character, I will certainly not permit them," said the General.

Strikers Paid Off.

CINCINNATI, July 10 .- When court adjourned to-night it was announced arguments in the case of Frank W. Phelan would continue to-morrow. Judge Taft said his decision would be rendered Thursday morning. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton pay car was in the yards to-day. All strikers got their discharge with their pay. Many who have been with the road all their lives were discharged. Some strikers returned to work to-day at the Pullman shops in Ludlow, Ky. The Big Four reports full forces of firemen on all divisions centering here, and that the places will all be filled between Indianap-

oils and St. Louis to-morrow. The Situation at Mattoon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Ill., July 10 .- The situation on the Box Four road is as follows: Everything is quiet at Mattoon to-night. Seventyfive new firemen and brakemen are now en route for this point and all freight trains are expected to move to-morrow. Trains stant to the doctrine that our will move fully protected by United States traffic is dependent upon the deputy marshals, and the new men will go the American Railway Union.

to work promptly on arrival. The indications on the streets to-night are that there will be a break among the old employes to retain their places in the morning. All passenger trains have been running regu-

larly since the 5th.

An English View. LONDON, July 10 .- The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the opening of the church schools at Kingston, pointed out a moral from the republican countries in various parts of the world. These lands, according to the Duke, have no princip' and so we heard of large numbers being shot down because the authorities of these lands could not keep order in any other way. The Duke also spoke of the tendency of the present age to aim at overeducation.

Will Be Taken Back.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.-The federated board of Union Pacific employes held a conference with General Manager Dickinson to-day in regard to reinstatement of the discharged A. R. U. men. General Manager Dickinson expressed a willingness to take back all the men who had been peaceable and had not attempted to obstruct the traffic of the road. The notifications were sent to agents by General Traffic Manager Monroe to accept freight for all points.

Debs Enjoined Again. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10 .- Judge Al-

len in the United States Circuit Court today issued an omnibus injunction against Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union and others torestrain the men from interfering with the movement of trains on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad or destroying the property of the road. Trouble has been reported at Mount Vernon and other points on this road. No Strike at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10 .- Buffalo rail-

road men have not struck yet; they will not strike to-night, and it is doubtful if they strike at all. The Knights of Labor have not yet received General Workman Sovereign's manifesto. They do not care particularly whether they get it or not, and say it is not likely they will strike. The rallway yards are quiet and the trains are running on time, approximately. Will Not Obey Debs.

KANSAS CITY, July 10 .- A high officer of the industrial council said to-night that the order from Debs to the men on the Missouri Pacific to go out would not be regardd, because the men felt that the strike at Chicago had no particular bearing on hem. The Memphis system, which is affected more than any other railroad here,

Nearly 500 Walked Out. MERIDIAN, Miss., July 10 .- Nearly five hundred men on the Queen & Crescent system walked out here. The Queen & Crescent shops also shut down. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen met

and passed resolutions to walk out and

is beginning to move its traffic.

stick to the American Railway Union. No freight trains are moving as yet here on the Queen & Crescent system. Passenger Trains Running. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10 .- The day passed quietly, all passenger trains running. Several freights went out and came n and more will be moved to-morrow. While more men went out to-day, their places were easily supplied. A meeting of L. & N. engineers and conductors was held to-night and it was agreed to stand

by the road and not strike.

Fallure at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, July 10 .- The strike so far as this city is concerned seems to be failure. All passenger trains on the Louisville & Nashville got away to-day and tonight with but little delay. Freight trains were also sent out on the L. & N. The situation as to the movement of freight on all roads is reported as much improved.

All but One Switchman Out. NEW ORLEANS, July 10 .- All but one switchman on the Queen & Crescent have gone out. A labor committee has been granted an interview with the mercantile bodies to-morrow. The labor bodies propose to hold out the threat of a general strike in order to secure the release of the imprisoned agitators.

Will Stand by the A. R. U. RATON, N. M., July 10.-Division No. 262, Order of Railway Telegraphers, which embraces all the operators and dispatchers n New Mexico, has unanimously voted to send in their charter disbanding the lodge and to stand by the A. R. U. The Santa Fe old employes, except several engineers, are still out.

Will Not Sell to Soldiers. GRAND JUNCTION, Col., July 10.-At mass meeting of citizens, last night, resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers and deprecating the presence of an armed force in town. The merchants have refused to sell supplies for the sol-

diers or deputies. Federal Troops an Insult. ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., July 10.-Resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting denouncing the presence of the federal troops here as an insult to the citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY. United States Statutes Authorizing and Requiring His Present Action. Section 5298, enacted July 29, 1891; "Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall secome impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed." Section 5299, enacted April 20, 1871: "Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to steet or from any cause protection of the people fall in or re in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence un'awful combination or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or inneles or obstructs the due course of ustice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection. domestic violence or combinations."

The Case Well Put.

The Outlook. Until the right of the American people to use the highways of the Nation is settled, all other questions should stand to one side. Tariff, income tax, silver question, woman suffrage, are insignificant compared with the question, are we a free people? The rallway corporations will have the sympathy and support of substantially the entire Nation in this issue until it i settled, and settled aright. It would be better to ride in common cars, freight cars, cattle cars, platform cars, or not ride at all, than to live under a social system which leaves the question whether we may ride, and when and how we may ride, to be determined by an irresponsible organization, formulating its decrees by secret committee and enforcing them by mob violence. We can live without railroads, as our fathers did before us; but we will not live without liberty. It is the paramount duty of every rail

road official to stand for the right of an unimpeded traffic on his railroad line. He is standing for the rights of the American people. It is the duty of every stockholder and bondholder to submit to any possible diminution of profits. Bankruptcy is better than despotism; and the word despotism is that which masquerades under the guise of Democracy. It is the duty of every mayor, police officer, sheriff, Governor, and, if necessary, of the President of the United States, to protect with all the powers at their command the right of the American people to freedom of travel on their own highways. And it is the duty of the public to submit to any and every inconvenience rather than yield for an instant to the doctrine that our freedom of traffic is dependent upon the pleasure of CONSPIRATORS.

(Concluded from First Page.) the organization, and did so. Mr. Debs will discover in due season that the act was perfectly legal. I will say, however, that if the officers of the court took any of Mr. Debs's personal mail it will be returned to him unopened. The stuff is now locked up in the safe. Whatever there is of a personal nature will be returned, but I will say emphatically that no letter will be returned to Mr. Debs which is addressed to him as president of the A. R. U. None of the letters, or documents, or papers will be opened until an order is given by the court, and in the meantime they will be kept in the safe until such order is made. They are part of the evidence of the court. to be used in the trial if anything should be found in them of a criminating character in line with the charge upon which

they were indicted. "I cannot give you a copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury. It has not been written up yet on the records of the court, and cannot be given out until it is written up and becomes part of the court record. It is a very simple indictment, drawn up in the usual form, and charges the officers of the A. R. U. with conspiring to obstruct and interrupt the operation of the United States mail. In the case of Merwin, he is indicted for

throwing a switch." The grand jury, in addition to the indictments against Debs and his associates, returned indictments against a number of men who had been arrested during the past two weeks and bound over to the court by Commissioner Hoyne on charges of violations of federal laws in connection with the strike.

A STRONG CHARGE. ..

Judge Grosscup's Instructions to the Grand Jury. CHICAGO, July 10.-The special federal grand jury to investigate the strike was sworn in to-day by Judge Grosscup. The grand jury, which is composed of men drawn from the counties of the northern district of Illinois, was instructed to make a sweeping inquiry into the conditions which prevail in the city and the causes which brought them about. The lengthy charge delivered by Judge Grosscup was a strong one, and directed the grand jurors to investigate whether an insurrection against the government exists, and if so, who brought it about. The charge was

listened to with profound attention on the

part of the jurors and a court room full of

spectators. When all the jurors had been

sworn in they were instructed as to their duties by Judge Grosscup as follows: "Gentlemen of the grand jury: You have summoned whether any of the laws of the States within judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere of lawlessness and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether government and laws of the supreme. States are yet Thanks to resolute manhood to that enlightened intelligence which perceives the necessity of a vindication of law before any other adjustments

States is still supreme "You doubtless feel, as I do, that opportunities of life, under present conditions, are not entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestan some of the dangerous tendencies of current industrial life. But neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrectionist, nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about

"To the mind of the American people, to

are possible, the government of the United

the calm dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of the race that is not afraid to face deep changes and responsibilities, there has, as yet, been no appeal. Men who appear as the champions of great changes must first submit them to discussion-discussion that reaches, not simply the parties in interest, but the wider circles of society, and must be patient as well as persevering until the public intelligence has been reached and a public judgment made up. An appeal to force before that hour is a crime not only against the government of existing laws, but against the cause itself, for what man of any intelligence supposes that any settlement will abide which is induced under the light of the torch or the shadow of an overpowering threat. "With the questions behind present occurrences, therefore, we have, as ministers of the law and citizens of the Republic, nothing to do. The law as it is, must first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how law or practice as it ought to be can be effectually brought about. Government by law is imperiled, and that issue is paramount. The government of the United States has enacted laws, first, to protect itself and its authority as a government and, secondly, to protect its authority over those agencies to which, under the Consti tution and laws, it extends governmental regulations. For the former purpose, namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government, it has enacted that 'every person who entices, sets on foot, assists in engages in, any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto,' and 'any two or more persons in any State or Territory who conspire to overthrow, put down or destroy by force the government of the United States; or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority trereof,' shall be visited with certain penalties therein named. Insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority, the

open and active position of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or State. AN INSURRECTION. "Now, the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any person from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, and make it the duty of the officer to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threatens for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established. And he who, by speech, writing, promises or other inducements,' assists in setting it on foot or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty of a violation of law. It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that its dimension should be so portentous as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and it should be so formidable for the time being as to defy the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil or political power of the United States or to oppose the execution of its laws, and are n such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent. This penalty is severe, and, as I have said, is designed to protect the government and its authority against direct attack. "There are other provisions of law de

signed to protect those particular agencies which come within governmental control. To these I will now call your attention. The mails are in the special keeping of the government and laws of the United States. insure unhindered transmission it made an offense to 'knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrie carrying the same. It is also provided that f two or more persons conspire to commit any offense against the United States · · and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy' all the parties thereto shall be subject to a penalty. Any person knowingy and willfully doing an act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstructing or hindering the malis, or who knowingly and willfully takes a part is such acts, no matter how trivial, if intentional, is guilty of violation of the first of these provisions, and any person who conspires with one or more persons, one of whom subsequently commits the offense,

is likewise guilty of an offense against the United States. 'What constitutes conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mails will be touched upon in connection with the subject to which I now call your attention. The Constitution places the regulation of commerce between the several States, and between the States and forign nations, within the keeping the United States government. Anything which is designed to be transported for commercial purposes from one State to another, and is actually in transit, and any passenger who is actually engaged in any | date for Congress in the Second or stock

such interstate commercial transaction, | yards district and in the firemen's organiand any car or carriage actually transporting such passenger or thing, or the agencies and subject matter of interstate commerce, and any conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States.

MEANING OF RESTRAINT. "To restrain is to prohibit, limit, confine or abridge a thing. The restraint may be permanent or temporary; it may be intended to prohibit, limit or abridge for all time, or for a day only. The law draws no distinction in this respect. Commerce of this character is intended to be free, except subject to regulations by law at all times and for all periods. Temporary restraint is, therefore, as intolerable as permanent, and practical restraint by actual physical interference as criminal as that which flows from the arrangements of business and organization. Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger, car or thing constituting an element of interstate commerce forms the foundation for this offense. But to complete this offense, as also that

of conspiracy to obstruct the mails, there

What is criminal conspiracy? It it shall

must exist, in addition to the resolve or

purpose, the element of criminal conspiracy

appear to you that any two or more per-

sons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the trains carrying the mails and interstate commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed or restrained such would clearly constitute a conspiracy. If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the employes of the several railroads carrying the mails and interstate commerce should quit, and that successors should, by threats, intimidation or violence be prevented from taking their places, such would constitute a conspiracy. "I recognize, however, the right of labor to organize. Each man in America is a free man, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others, he has the right to do with that which is his what he pleases. In the highest sense a man's arm is his own, and, aside from contract relations, no one but himself can direct when it shall be raised to work or shall be dropped to rest. The individual option to work or to quit is the imperishable right of a free man. But the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and, much as we may desire that such wills should remain entirely independent, there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others and response to a higher will. The individual may feel himself alone unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him, or unable to comprehend the myriads of considerations that ought to control his conduct. He is entitled to the nighest wage that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who observes, thinks and wills for him -a brain skilled to observe his interest-is no greater pretention than that which recognized in every other department of in iustry. So far, and within reasonable lim its, associations of this character are not only not unlawful, but are, in my judgment beneficial when they do not restrain in dividual liberty and are under enlightened and conscientious leadership. But they are subject to the same laws as other associations. The fleaders to whom are given the vast power of judging and acting for the members are simply, in that respect, their rustees. Their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which

will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES. "The railroads carrying the mails and interstate commerce have a right to the service of each of its employes until each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist, under any effective penalty, or threat upon their quitting, to the injury of the mail service or their prompt transportation of interstate commerce is a conspiracy, unless such demand or insistence is in pursuance of a lawful authority conferred upon them by the men themselves and is made in good faith in the execution of such authority. The demand and insistence, under effective penalty or threat and injury to the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce being proven, the burden falls upon those making the demand or insistence to show lawful authority and good faith in its execution.

"Let me illustrate: Twelve carpenters are engaged in building a house. Aside from contract regulations they each can quit at pleasure. A thirteenth and fourteenth man. strangers to them, by concerted threats o holding them up to public odium or private malice, induce them to quit and leave the house unfinished. The latter in no sense represent the former or their wishes, but are simply interlopers for mischief and are guilty of conspiracy against the employer of the carpenters. But if upon a trial for such results they prove that, instead of being strangers, they are trustees, agents or leaders of the twelve, with full power to determine for them whether their wage is such that they ought to coninue or quit, and that they have in good faith determined that question, they are not then, so far as the law goes, conspiraters. But if it should further appear that the supposed authority was used, not in the interest of the twelve, but to further a personal ambition or malice of the two it would no longer justify their conduct. Do ing a thing under cloak of authority is not doing it with authority. The injury of the two to the employer in such an instance would only be aggravated by their treachery to the associated twelve, and both employer and employes should with equal insistence ask for the visitation of the law. "If it appears to you, therefore, applyng the illustration to the occurrences that will be brought to your attention, that any two or more persons, by concert, insisted or demanded under effective penalities and threats upon men quitting their employment to the obstruction of the mails or interstate commerce, you may inquire whether they did these acts as strangers to these men, or whether they did them under the guise of trustees or leaders of an association to which these men belonged. And if the latter appears you may inquire whether their acts and conduct in that respect were in faithful and conscientious execution of their supposed outhority or were simply a use of that authority as a guise to advance personal ambition or satisfy private malice.

HONEST AND DISHONEST LEADERS. "There is honest leadership among these, our laboring fellow-citizens, and there is doubtless dishonest leadership. You should not brand any act of leadership as done dishonestly or in bad faith unless it clearly so appears. But if it does so appear, f any person is shown to have betrayed the trust of these toiling men, and their acts fall within the definition of crime, as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest, the pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring them to swift and heavy punishment. "I wish again, in conclusion, to impress

upon you the fact that the present emergency is to vindicate law. If no one has lolated the law under the rules I have laid down, it needs no vindication; but if there has been such violation there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment. I confess that the problems which are made the occasion or pretext for the present disturbances have not received the consideration they deserve. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and, by candid and courageous discussion, ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be applied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hitherto to adequately consider them justifies the violation of law, or the bringing on of general lawlessness. Let us first restore peace and punish the offenders of the law, and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real grievances. First vindicate the law. Until that is done no other questions are in order.' At the conclusion of the lengthy charge Judge Grosscup said: "Since I have prepared these instructions I have been in-

formed that a deputy United States marshal was shot while in the discharge of his duty. I will read the section of the United States statutes that covers offenses of this nature. Any person offending under the law in a similar manner can be indicted. Remember, gentlemen, you have been called here under exciting circumstances to discharge a grave public duty.'

HANNAHAN ARRESTED.

Sargent's Chief Aid Charged with Obstructing Trains. CHICAGO July, 10 .- John J. Hannahan, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was a prisoner in Commissioner Hoyne's office this morning. "I was taken out of my house at midnight," said he, after he had been released, "and was compelled to leave the bedside of a sick wife. I have done none of the things charged against me. On the contrary, I have done all I could to preserve

the peace and end the strike. I boarded no

engine to induce the engineer and fireman

to quit, but I suppose there is no use in

complaining." Mr. Hannahan is a candi-

zation is next to Chief Sargent. District Attorney Milchrist said the gov-

ernment has a good case against Hannahan. Mr. Hannahan was arrested at midnight, last night, at his home, No. 544 Princeton avenue, in Englewood. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Commissioner Hoyne by E. S. Gregory, of the Chicago & Western Indiana road, who has an office in the Dearborn Station. The warrant charges the grand vice master with interfering with interstate commerce and the passage of the mails. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal Frank Joy, the ex-Pinkerton detective who took part in the stock yards district trouble of 1887 and has been charged with firing the shot which killed Terrence Begley. After he had been taken into custody. Hannahan was taken to the Hotel Normandy and was kept until morning by two deputies. This morning the commissioner fixed his bail at \$3,000. The bond was signed by John Berg, a manufacturer of firemen's apparatus, and Fred Osterie. The complaint on which the warrant was issued charged that, on July Hannahan boarded an engine on the Western Indiana and induced the engineer, George Brady, and the fireman, J. C. Trail. to leave the engine, thereby stopping the train. Hannahan wes indignant when he was before the commissioner and protested against being compelled to give \$3,000 bail. 'I don't care for myself," said he, "for I can give tha amount; don't establish a precedent." Hannahan was released when the bail bond was signed.

CABINET PLEASED.

Indictment of Debs Anticipated-General Schofield's Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Although the general opinion here among government officials is that the worst of the labor troubles is over and that the rioters are now held well in hand, the President and his advisers assembled at the White House this evening, where direct communication is maintained by means of telegraph and telephone with General Miles and other United States officials at Chicago. Secretary Lamont, Attorney-general Olney, Postmaster-general Bissell, Secretary Herbert and General Schofield were present. The news of the indictment of Debs and his associates was communicated to them by an Associated Press bulletin, and, although anticipated, was received with undisguised satisfaction. Ever since the administration first made plain the firm stand that it was taking in regard to the violations of United States statutes in the West the President has been in daily receipt of many telegrams from all parts of the country commending his course. The telegrams have come from public men, prominent business men, merchants and others and indicate the cordial support from persons of almost all parties and shades of opinions which the administration has been able to depend upon from the

General Schofield was seen by a reporter as he was going to the White House this evening. He said that there has been no new call for troops to-day, and that he considered the situation better than it had been at any time since the beginning. He had received no reports of disorder either from Chicago or further West to-day. Gen. Brooke and General Merritt, who are in command of the troops along the line o the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads, have reported that they are now able thoroughly to protect the property of these roads and prevent lawlessness along Senator Hansbrough has received the fol

owing telegram from the Governor of North Dakota, in response to that sent this mornng: "Had wired the President that North Dakota National Guards were in readiness to co-operate with federal authorities in the enforcement of the laws. Have not called for aid from federal troops. Not required at present.' The conference broke up about 11:30 o'clock. No official action of any kind was taken.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

Federal Authorities at Denver Anxious to Indict Debs. DENVER, Col., July 10.-If the grand jury at Chicago had not indicted Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U., a warrant would have been issued from the federal court in this district for his arrest on a charge of violating Section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State or Territory shall make any law which will impair the obligation of contracts. Attorneys here deduce that Deos, in ordering the strike, attempted to force the impairment of certain contracts made between the Pullman company and railroads and that he, therefore, violated the Constitution of the United States. A bill was prepared by a firm of corporations' lawyers which would have been placed in the hands of United States Attorney Johnson in case Debs had not been arrested at Chicago. The fact that Debs has called out the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande railroads here brings him within the pale of this district, although he, at the time, may be in another

PREFERRED JAIL

Rather than Produce American Railway Union Telegrams. KEOKUK, July 10 .- The Western Union

Telegraph Company's manager, R. B. Davis, at Fort Madison was brought here to-day by the sheriff on a subpoena issued by the United States District Court of Iowa, Judge Woolson presiding. He was ordered to produce certain telegrams sent and received by officials of the American This, under advice of Railway Union. counsel, he declined to do and was promptsent to jail by the judge for contempt of court, the court claiming that the federal court overruled the Iowa State law. Davis will probably be obliged to obey the subpoena, as the telegraph company's lawyers have exhausted their remedies and cannot longer resist the federal court.

Intimidator Arrested. DULUTH, Minn., July 10.-Two deputy United States marshals arrested E. Leeson,

an A. R. U. telegraph operator of the Northern Pacific road here, this morning, for contempt of the United States Court When the freight passed his station h called the engineer and fireman uncomplimentary names, and attempted to intimidate them. At South Superior the freight was stopped by a mob. The United States marshals went out from Duluth this afternoon to make more arrests. There are 175 deputies on duty here, and the number is being increased.

Arrests at Milwankee.

MILWAUKEE, July 10 .- Four more men have been added to the company of railroad men held by the United States authorities for interfering with the mails or violating the interstate-commerce act, making eight in all. President Frank A. Archibald, of the local branch, No. 134, of the A. R. U for whom the marshal has been looking for some time, was arrested last night on his return from Kaukauna. William Dunn, William Crimmins and William Horn were arrested this morning.

What Is Property?

Donahoe's Magazine. In these days when politics has become a trade and the institution is liable to overshadow the spiritual life, that is ever its creator and inspirer, let us not hitch the cart before the horse, nor concede to institutions priority over the eternal mind that evolves them.

Meeting a lawyer the other day, a friend of ours propounded a statement of what he conceived to be natural justice, touching the social and industrial equities. "Ah, but you never could get the Supreme Court to make such a ruling," was the prompt reply "But what has the Supreme Court to do with integral, natural justice?" our friend answered.

The man learned in the law was aston-

ished. The institution that had once ruled

in this country that the chattel slave's body

was the property of another, had evidently long sat upon his intellect. 'Property is a creation of law," said the politician, Henry Clay; "that is property which the law makes property." And yet it is proved by history, beyond all cavil, that property was distinctly defined, recognized and respected by many communities long before they had established any settled political institutions. Here was poli ties atterly ignoring integral principles. All honor to the institution, as the servant of economic and political growth; but let not the creation usurp the place of its creator. Forget not that the Legislature does not lead, but is led. Put not Congress before conscience and the individual moral

Helper in the great cause of justice to labor and humanity, it is not Congress and Legislature that makes you; it is you that make them. General Frye Dying

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Gen. James B. Frye, U. S. A., retired is critically ill. He is not expected to outlive the night. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

ORDERED OUT.

(Concluded from First Page.) Chicago & Northwestern road. They went o camp at Western avenue. Brighton Park. The detachment is composed of four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, in command of Colonel Gordon, with 187 men and twelve

Eleven of the twenty-three companies comprising the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard, ordered by the Governor to come to Chicago, reported during the night, Mayor Hopkins had a special train provided for them, and to it they marched as fast as they arrived in the city. Late at night the special train pulled out for the baseball park at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, where the brigade will have headquarters. Brigadier General Barclay wired, saying he was on the way and would report to Mayor Hopkins upon his arrival. The other companies of the command arrived during the day.

CALLS IT ARROGANCE.

Sovereign's View of the Position of

the Pullman Company. CHICAGO, July 10 .- Mr. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, said this evening: "I think that the refusal of the Puliman company to consider the proposition made by a committee of laboring men and aldermen was a display of arrogance. An appeal was made to the company to have the trouble investigated to see if there was anything to arbitrate. Even this liberal proposition was not considered. I think the position of the laboring man is stronger than ever.'

When asked if he knew anything about the report that President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, had called his men out Mr. Sovereign seemed to be surprised. He said that McBride had not informed him that he intended to take any such action. It was claimed by some of the labor leaders this morning that McBride was not in the city at all and was not here

last night. Telegrams from many of the larger cities were received at headquarters today. All the messages were of the most encouraging nature for the union. One dispatch from Des Moines was signed by B. Weaver and read as follows: "The railroad kings, conscious of the impending defeat, have unloaded their controversy upon the government. They seek to place laboring men in insurrection while they hide their disreputable carcasses behind the flag. While standing firm, I again warn all you men to vigorously avoid

PULLMAN BUILDING GUARDED.

Detectives Swarm About the Place-Wickes Closely Watched. CHICAGO, July 10.-The Pullman Building, at Michigan avenue and Adams street, the home of the palace car company, as well as the headquarters of General Miles and the Department of the Missouri, U. S. A., is under a strong guard of armed men, said to be Pinkerton detectives. The big building, which is one of the most palatial and elegantly furnished in the city, has been under guard ever since the beginning of the Pullman strike, but within the past twenty-four hours the force of tectives has been increased three-fold. At the present time there are five or six of them at every entrance to the building. guarding the stairways and elevators at every landing. In addition to this they are distributed on all floors and in every office of the Pullman company. A stranger, es pecially should he be not particularly well dressed, is accosted upon entering the building, and if he succeeds in passing the outer guard he is stopped every few feet by a guard. They are everywhere, and seem to walk out of every closet and room in the place. About the offices of Vice President Wickes there are at least half a dozen of the detectives, and that official never leaves the office unless he is accompanied or closely followed by one or two of them. When questioned the men deny that they are Pinkertons, but admit that they are guards employed by the Pullman company to protect the building.

Attempt to Kill Wickes.

CHICAGO, July 10.-An attempt was made on Monday afternoon by a man whose name the police refuse to divulge to kill Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, with an infernal machine. The man entered the building carrying a small bundle under his arm. He asked to see Mr. Wickes, and was conducted to his office, where the special officers who guard the building quietly took his bundle away. It was found to be a glass bottle with a fuse attached and filled with cartridges, iron scraps and a substance unknown to the officers. The bottle was confiscated and the man taken out of the building. To-day an analysis of the substance in the bottle was made and it was found to be a dangerous explosive which would explode with great violence upon the application of a gentle heat.

TRAFFIC INCREASING.

Chicago Lines Moving Their Usual Number of Trains. CHICACO, July 10.-The following statement was issued to-night by Chairman Egan, of the General Managers' Associa-

"To-day the rallways of the city of Chicago handled their usual number of through passenger and mail trains. Many of them have resumed suburban service The number of freight trains both in and out of the city on all lines has largely increased since yesterday. The backbone of the strike was broken yesterday. Nearly all of the requisitions for men wanted by the different railways have been filled The railway companies have nothing to say as to the prosecution of individuals who have violated the laws. That matter is left in the hands of the government The Association of Railway General Managers, this evening, issues a bulletin to the effect that passenger trains have been moved regularly and without interference on all their lines to-day and that all freight offered is being handled promptly with little interruption. A large number of trains were handled into and out of the city and the general situation shows decided improvement.

The blockade at the stockyards raised to-day, when Armour, Swift and Morris sent out a train of fifty-five cars of meats. The trains went through the yards without obstruction, being the first to leave the city since July 4. The stockyards company's tracks were clear, and another train was prepared for shipmen East late this afternoon. The receipts the stockyards to-day consisted of fifty cattle and 3,000 sheep.

WATER SUPPLY PERILED. Cribs and Pumping Station Guarded-

Fuel Supply Short. CHICAGO, July 10 .- A piteous wall came from the direction of the lake cribs to the city authorities this morning. The naval reserve was without breakfast and its prospects for dinner were not of the best. Colonel Schaffner sent an urgent communication to City Engineer Artingstall asking that supplies and rations be sent to the battle ship Illinois for distribution among the seventy cadets who are on duty guarding the lake cribs and the Hyde Park pumping station. The city engineer ordered the supplies at once. Mr. Artingstall said his deputies have had considerable trouble with the water supply, particularly that for the stockyards districts, and that it was a common occurrence for his men to find valves and gates closed, shutting off the water supply of a work he does not know. The greatest danger he believes is to the Twenty-second street pumping station, from which most of the stockvards supply of water is pumped. Here city police and special watchmen are on constant duty. Another thing which threatens the water supply the proposed strike of coal miners. Already the city has been obliged to send anthracite coal to all its pumping stations except to Hyde Park, where oil is burned. Not as good results are obtained as from bituminous coal, as the boilers are arranged for the softer fuel. Commissioner Jones, of the public works depart ment, said to-day that the new coal strike would add greatly to the seriousness of the situation as far as the city is concerned. He believes there is a large supply f anthracite in the city, but admits that f that supply falls the city will be in a bad way.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE. Mr. Pullman Reiterates the Statement

of His Representative. NEW YORK, July 10 .- The Herald's Alexandria Bay dispatch tells of a visit to the summer home of George M. Pullman at Castle Rest yesterday. Mr. Pullman's son-in-law, George West, reported that the former could not be seen. The reporter

"What are Mr. Pullman's views on the subject of arbitration?" "Precisely what they were a month ago." said Mr. West. "He doesn't see anything to arbitrate. What is there to arbitrate? National Tube Works WRODGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Water

Botler Tubes, Cast and Malleable fron Fittings (black and galvanized), Vives, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Piese Tongs, 1996, Cattern Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Sel-der, White and Colored Wip-ing Waste, and all other Supplies use in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-healing Apparates for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shope, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Out and Thread to order any sine Wionaht-fron Pipe, from '5 inch to 12 inches

Knight & Jillson, 75 and 77 S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

GRAND

AMUSEMENTS.

AIR PERFORMANCES!

Commencing July 17, Corman's Great Play.

With a strong cast of METROPOLITAN PLAYERS

Under the Direction of Mr. Frederick Lorraine.

ADMISSION, : : 25 cents

FAIRVIEW PARK Now Open for the Season

The park has been considerably improved and meals are now served to order at the pavilion. Carriage parties may enter the ark at the east gate from Illinois street, hitching posts having been provided just

BASEBALL

TO-DAY AND THURSDAY ANSAS CITY vs. INDIANAPOLIS

day to-day. Games called at 4 P. M. July 14, 16, 17-SIOUX CITY.

SUMMER RESORTS. Voyagers on the

inside the gate.

Summer Seas Seeking the most IDEAL RESORT in the Northwest should visit

THE GRAND HOTEL, Many improvements have been made the past win ter to accommodate the large yearly increased patronage. Music and all appointments strictly first class, Capacity, 1,000 guests. J. R. HAYES, Prop.

> TRAVEL AND SHIPPING. PERSONAL CHECKS

Are good at home. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY TRAVELERS CHEQUES Afford all facilities of your own bank account any-where in the world. Paid at face value everywhere,

Nothing at all. We had but few orders, and these we had to scurry about the country to get. From lack of work we were compelled to lower the men's pay." "What has Mr. Pullman to say in regard to the news that all the trades unions in Chicago will strike unless he will submit

to arbitration? After seeing Mr. Pullman, Mr. West gave the following reply: "Mr. Pullman cannot help the situation, as he has many, many times stated. He can do no arbitrating, for he sees nothing to arbitrate. No, nothing

Baggage Agents' Meeting Postponed. CHICAGO, July 10 .- J. B. Quick, secretary of the American Association of General Baggage Agents, announces that owing to the difficulty which would be experienced by members in leaving their posts during the present railroad trouble, it has been decided to postpone until Aug. 15 the annual convention of the general baggage

agents called for Montreal, July 18.

Council of Education. ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10 .- The National Council of Education to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. C. Rounds, of New Hampshire; vice president, Dr. E. O. Lyte, of Pennsylvania; secretary and treasurer, N. C. Dougherty, of Illinois. Miss Lucia Stickney, of Ohio; W. J. Green, of New Jersey; Henry M. Leepziger, Charles A. McMurray, of New York; Irwin Sheppard, of Mir nesota; J. R. Preston, of Mississippi; Wolfe, of Nebraska; Earl Barnes, of California, and L. G. Williams, of Cornell University, were elected members of the national council.

'A Needed Lesson.

Chicago Inter Ocean. What this country needs just at present more than anything else is to teach the Anarchists who fester as sores on the body politic in every large center of industry that the law is supreme and order antat be maintained, that ripting and looting in name of labor are a crime which will not be tolerated any more now than bionished in the name of secession a generation There are other wrongs to be righted and other points of criticism, but until the hideous hydra of anarchy is deca, diared there is only one thing to do and that is to uphold the laws and protect the personal and property rights of all the people.

The Citizens' Union.

Louisville Commercial. Labor unions may go into strikes if they please, and may strike universally if they please. That is their business, and their right, but when their strikers or anybody shielding themselves under the Ecense of their strikers commit crime and violently usurp and disregard the rights of other people, just as good as members of ash r unions, then the general organization of citizens comes into play and enforces the principles of order and equal rights, for which it was established

What Is the Difference?

New York Tribune. ' If a marauder attempts to apply the torch to a farmer's barn and does not desist when he is warned, he is shot down like a thief. What is the moral difference between burning farmers' barns and a railroad's cars?

TWO MORPHINE CASES.

A Negro Woman's Attempt at Suicide-Case of Jealousy.

Mrs. Ella Bybee, colored, wife of Frank Bybee, residing at No. 222 East Wabash street, took 10 cents' worth of morphine yesterday afternoon in a moment of despondency. Dr. Hoskins, of the City Dispensary, was called and he placed her out of danger. Bybee and his wife were fined in Police Court yesterday on charges of disturbing the peace. They have four

Ella Williams, the keeper of the resort

at No. 182 West Market street, saw her lover in a wine room last night with another woman. She drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, but the lover and the other woman escaped unharmed. The Williams woman then sought condin 5 cents' worth of morphine, but Dr. Hoskins, of the City Dispensary, was summoned and he thwarted her intentions.

Inspecting Infirmaries and Jails. Secretary Bicknell is inspecting county infirmaries and jails in the southeastern por-

tion of the county.